

Study of the new superconducting compound $Zr_{0.97}V_{0.03}B_2$ with point-contact spectroscopy.

Rodolfo E. López-Romero and R. Escudero

Instituto de Investigaciones en Materiales, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. A. Postal 70-360. México, D.F. 04510 MEXICO.

(Dated: June 1, 2015)

We present a study of the superconducting energy gap performed with point contact spectroscopy in a single crystal of the superconductor $Zr_{0.97}V_{0.03}B_2$. We determined the size and evolution with temperature of the energy gap, the transition temperature in the compound occurs at the onset of $T \approx 9.3$ K. The point contact junctions were measured from 1.7 to 20 K. The differential conductance as a function of bias voltage was analyzed with the Blonder-Tinkham-Klapwijk model, the evolution of the gap with temperature was compared with the BCS theory, the ratio $2\Delta(0)/K_B T_C$ was of the order of 8.95 indicative of a very strong coupling limit.

PACS numbers: 74.70.Tx,74.80.Fp Superconductivity, Point Contact Spectroscopy

I. INTRODUCTION

In new superconductors one of the important parameters to be determined is the transition temperature and the emergence of the energy gap, among other parameters. On this respect many experimental tools actually exist to perform this determination. Perhaps some of the most direct tools are tunneling and point contacts spectroscopy (PCS). The first one, tunneling, was used in 1960 by I. Giaever to see and measure, for the first time the superconducting energy gap in Pb [1, 2]. Later and because the many experimental troubles to prepare reliable tunnel junctions, as frequently observed by experimentalists [3] another spectroscopic technique quite similar to tunneling was used; point contact spectroscopy (PCS) developed by Sharvin [4], and used posteriorly by Yanson to study electron phonon interaction in metals and superconductors [5]. With this tool is simpler to build junctions and to perform studies to determinate parameters of superconductors as compared with tunneling. It is important to mention that PCS may provide the form to study mechanism of quasiparticles scattered by different interactions close to the Fermi surface. PCS junctions are able to extend the analysis provided by tunnel junctions to study electronic processes in single crystals, in different crystallographic directions and are both complementary techniques. PCS may be used in compounds where the construction of tunnel junction is difficult. PCS and tunneling junctions analysis mainly consist into measure the differential resistance as a function of the bias voltage and temperature of the material under study connected to another superconductor or to a normal electrode [5–7]. Many forms and variety of techniques have been used to fabricate PCS; needle-anvil, [5], membranes with nano-holes [8], mechanical breaking junctions [9].

In this work the manner used for fabricating PCS consist of using a fine thin wire to contact an edge or surface of the superconducting sample. The tip of the normal fine wire is used to inject electrons to the superconducting sample. This procedure was described by Escudero

et al. [10]. To obtain reliable spectroscopic information of the electronic parameters of the superconductor the operating conditions for the PCS are quite strict classified into three different regimes of conduction: ballistic, thermal, and diffuse, established with the parameters associated to the material under study and to the geometry of the contact these are; the electronic mean free path (ℓ) and the contact radius (a) [4, 11–14].

For the analysis of the data measured with the PCS various theoretical models are used, the simplest one is the BTK model (Blonder,Tinkham and Klapwijk)[15]. This one describes the electronic transport through a constriction formed by a normal metal and a superconductor, operating in the ballistic regime. The model includes the effects caused by incorporating an insulating barrier at the interface, the barrier allows to modeling the limits from metallic contact to tunneling junction by varying a parameter denoted as Z , the dimensionless barrier strength [15]. Other theoretical models based in BTK include the degree of polarization in magnetic junctions and can be used for further analysis [16]. With BTK model is possible to determine the properties of the material under study *i.e*, the size of the energy gap, Δ , its evolution with temperature, etc. The PCS measurements may give information related to the density of electronic states, mechanisms of electronic scattering in metals *i.e*, phonons, charge density wave, spin density, etc. Its application to the superconducting state provides direct information on the electron-phonon interaction, responsible for the formation of the electronic coupling [13, 17–20].

In this work we focus on the study of the induced superconductivity in ZrB_2 by replacing Zr by small quantities of Vanadium. The highest transition temperature obtained at date was $T_C \approx 9.3$ K, obtained with a substitution of 3 to 4% of Vanadium following a procedure similar to the described by [21–26]. Our resulting composition was $Zr_{0.97}V_{0.03}B_2$. PCS results were obtained with junctions formed with a thin wire of tungsten plated gold of 5 μm diameter, W(Au), and a superconducting single crystal. This study is mainly focused into the determination and evolution with temperature of the supercon-

ducting energy gap analyzed using the BTK model. At $T = 0$ K the relationship $2\Delta/K_B T_C$ suggests a superconductor in the strong coupling limit.

II. EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS

A. Crystal Data

Single crystals of $Zr_{0.97}V_{0.03}B_2$ were obtained by mixing high purity elements and melted in a tri-arc furnace with Cu cold cathode in a inert atmosphere of Ar-H₂ at 5% H₂. Several stoichiometries $Zr_{1-x}V_xB_2$ were formed with values of $x = 0.02, 0.04$, and 0.08 . Excess boron, about 10% was introduced in order to provide the desired stoichiometry. The resulting final composition was processed several times in order to have a homogeneous composition. At the final process it was annealed at high temperatures in evacuated quartz tubes. The resulting were single small crystals obtained by slowly cooling the quartz container from 600°C to 400°C, at rates by about 1°C per hour. Characteristics by X-Ray of the crystal are shown in Fig. 1 showing the X-ray diffraction data. The crystalline structure is type AlB₂, with space group $P6/mmm$ and lattice parameters determined as $a = 3.16(5)$ Å, and $c = 3.626$ Å, similar to the found by other researchers [24, 25].

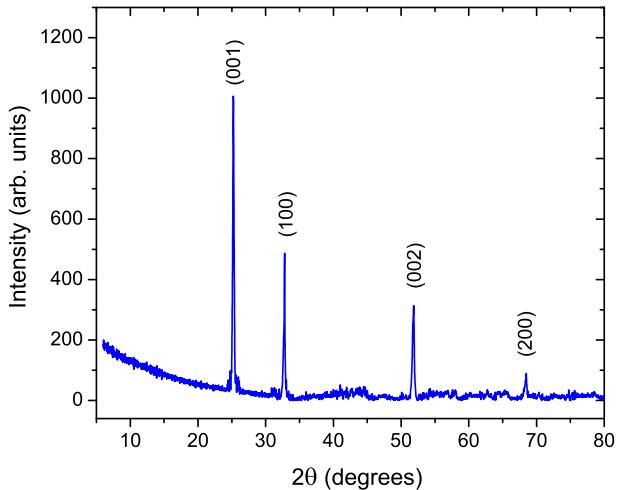


FIG. 1: (Color online) X-ray diffraction data using CuK_α radiation for the single crystal used in this work. The crystallographic parameters are $a = 3.16(5)$ Å and $c = 3.626$ Å.

B. Superconducting State

The superconducting compound was characterized by magnetic susceptibility, $\chi(T)$, and resistivity, $\rho(T)$, mea-

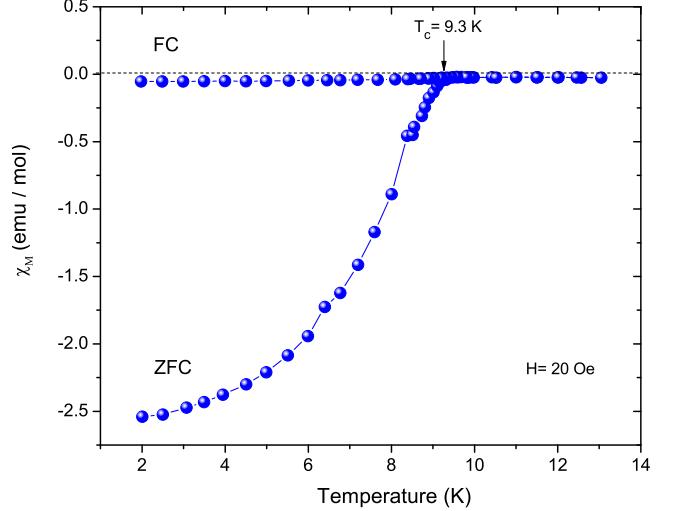


FIG. 2: (Color online) Molar magnetic susceptibility $\chi(T)$ for a crystal with composition $Zr_{0.97}V_{0.03}B_2$ measured at 20 Oe in Zero Field Cooling and Field Cooling modes, ZFC and FC respectively. The amount of Meissner fraction was close to 75%, as determined and compared with Pb.

sured in function of temperature. Magnetic susceptibility was determined in two modes Zero Field Cooling (ZFC) and Field Cooling (FC) to determine the superconducting fraction. The applied magnetic field was 20 Oe. The crystal used was the that present highest critical temperature onset which was about 9.3 K. The amount of superconducting fraction determined was 75%, as compared with a sphere of Pb with the same mass of the sample, see Fig. 2.

Fig. 3 shows the resistivity as a function of temperature. The characteristic is typical of a metallic compound where the resistivity decreases with temperature. At lower temperature the resistivity shows the transition to the superconducting state with zero resistance at $T \approx 9.1$ K.

C. Point Contact Spectroscopy

With PCS junctions we were able to study the superconducting state, the contacts were prepared in two distinct manner: crossing a W(Au) thin wire of 5 μ m diameter over one edge of the crystal, or on a flat surface of it. The sample was glued to a glass substrate with Oxford varnish in order to have good thermal contact. The normal electrode wire (W(Au)) was stretched over the sample to touch an edge or a flat surface of the crystal.

As mentioned before, several conditions need to be fulfilled when measuring PCS, one is the working regime. Whereas smaller the area of the contact more relevant (the spectroscopic characteristics) will be. The most reliable electronic characteristics will be obtain when heating effects are completely eliminated or are small [11–13, 15, 27].

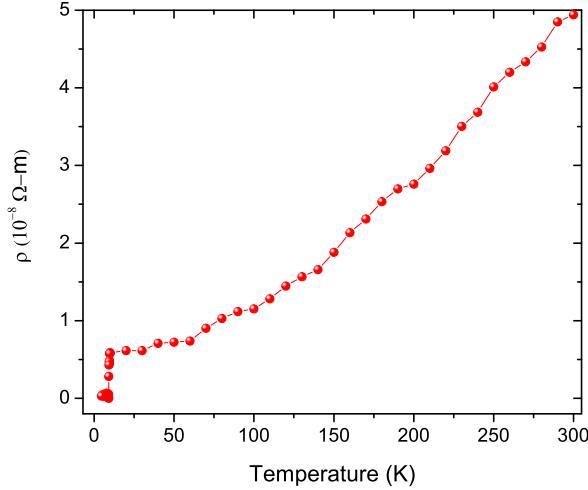


FIG. 3: (Color online) Resistivity as a function of temperature, $\rho - T$, of the compound $\text{Zr}_{0.97}\text{V}_{0.03}\text{B}_2$. The transition temperature onset is 9.3 K, and the zero resistivity is 9.1 K.

Accordingly, the best working conditions to study spectroscopic characteristics will be when a junction is in the ballistic regime. In it the injected electrons only will be scattered into the studied compound by elementary excitations; phonons, magnons, etc. [10, 13, 28, 29]. We have to note that this regime is quite difficult to achieve, because the size of the contact must be much smaller than the electronic mean free path of the compound under study $a \ll \ell$. This regime in many circumstances may be practically impossible to achieve considering that in superconducting materials frequently the mean free path (ℓ) may be very small of the order of a few nanometers [11–13, 15–20, 27].

Also, we have to mention that at this moment we do not have information about the size of the electronic means free path of this compound. But however, because the values of PCS differential resistances determined at zero bias voltage, which are of the order of 30 - 50 Ω , we may estimated that our experimental determination of the spectroscopic characteristics will be located close to the ballistic regime and in the worst case into the diffuse limit but far away to the Maxwell regime, where heating effect are very important and the spectroscopic features are totally distorted. All this consideration were taking into account according as mentioned by Yanson, et al. [30]. Lastly another important condition to be fulfilled and used to characterize the type of junction is related to the Z parameter given by the BTK model. It tell us if the spectroscopic characteristic are type tunnel or PCS. The size of this parameter was determined in our studies at $Z \approx 3$.

The electronic equipment used to characterize the junctions and to obtain, first the differential resistance, and after the differential conductance as functions of the

bias voltage (dV/dI , and dI/dV vs V , respectively) was the *ac* modulation technique with lock-in amplifier and bridge [3, 31] and a MPMS Quantum Design system as a cryostat.

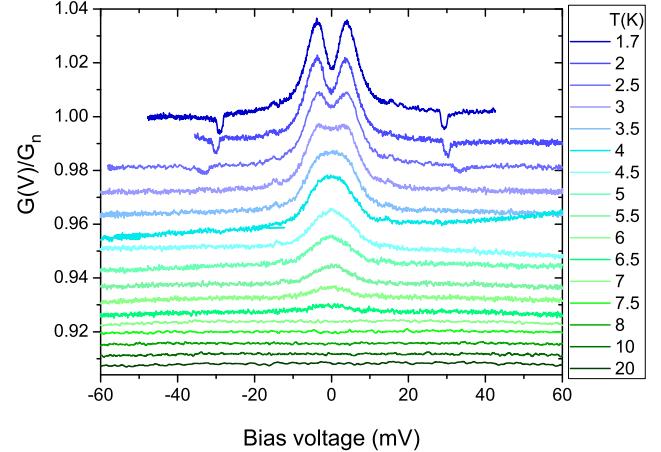


FIG. 4: (Color online) Normalized differential conductance measured at different temperatures for a point contact W(Au) - $\text{Zr}_{0.97}\text{V}_{0.03}\text{B}_2$. Curves were vertically shifted by a small amount for better clarity. In this figure G_n represents the differential conductance in the normal state. The symmetrical features at voltages well high of the energy gap are related to resonances or other processes related to the superconducting state [16, 33, 38, 39]. Also it is important to mention that the contact differential resistance measured at zero bias voltage was about 50 Ω .

The studies of the energy gap in $\text{Zr}_{0.97}\text{V}_{0.03}\text{B}_2$ were performed with PCS. The differential conductance, $G(V) = dI/dV$ was obtained by numerical inversion of the differential resistance at different temperatures from 1.7 to 20 K. At low temperature is well known that the differential conductance is directly proportional to the density of electronic states [3]. In Fig. 4 we show results of the measured characteristics associated with the energy gap feature. In this figure close to 6.5 K we see a small hump that rapidly grows as the temperature descends. The hump is dramatically deformed at 3 K emerging two symmetrically identical peaks around zero bias voltage. These peaks give a clear evidence of the regime of behavior of the PCS with this characteristic we calculate the valor of the Z parameter compared to the shape of the curves with the BTK model. A note of caution must be mentioned; all PCS spectroscopic characteristics reported here were reproducible and with stable characteristics. PCS with values of differential resistance below 20 Ω were discarded, and only PCS with values above 30 Ω were used as spectroscopic material. Values of differential resistance above 50 Ω were not used because presented noisy characteristics. The number of junctions prepared and measured were more than 40 - 47, but the reported data were taken from only the very

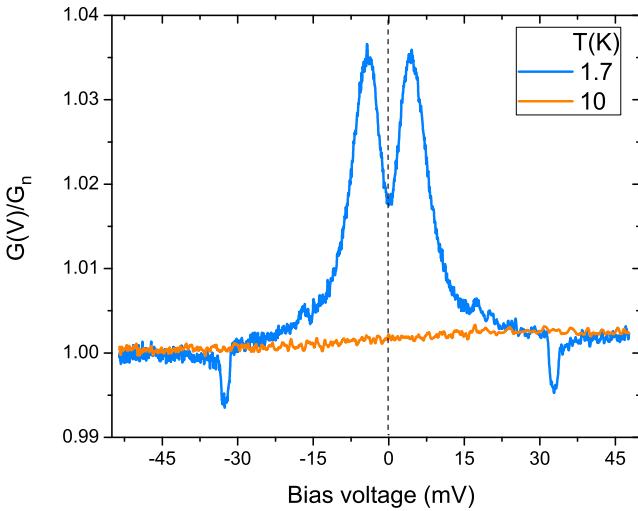


FIG. 5: (Color online) Normalized differential conductance of a junction in the normal state at $T=10\text{ K}$, and in the superconducting state at $T=1.7\text{ K}$. Note the two symmetrical depressions in the superconducting characteristic, these structures and others more, are observed in junctions when are in the superconducting state, and could be related to resonances of the superconducting characteristic. These features are observed in others studies with PC or tunnel junctions by many workers in the field and are attributed to physical mechanisms not well known in the junctions [16, 33, 35, 38, 39].

reproducible junctions. From this we selected the more stables junctions that show reproducible characteristics.

The size of the energy gap at the minimum accessible temperature of our equipment, 1.7 K , was $2\Delta \approx 7.2\text{ meV}$ obtained by fitting the experimental data with BTK model. The shape of the normalized differential conductance corresponds to a regime with $Z = 3$ [16, 32, 33].

In Fig. 5 we show the normalized differential conductance at two different temperatures, 1.7 and 10 K . Note the dramatic changes when the material is at low temperature in the superconducting state. The feature at 1.7 K is typical of a normal-metal/insulator/superconductor junction in the ballistic regime [11, 13, 15, 16, 32–36].

D. Experimental Data and BTK Model

Fig. 6 shows the fitting of experimental data to the BTK model. The fit and the experimental data are quite similar at low temperatures, from 1.7 to 6 K . At temperatures above 6 K the feature associated to the energy gap was not fitted, the feature related to the gap was not seen. The dependence of gap feature with temperature was compared with the BCS model, and the fit was performed in ranges from about 7.5 - 8.5 K , as shown in Fig. 7. It is important to mention that according to our measurements the ratio $2\Delta(T)/K_B T_C$ extrapolated to zero temperature is approx 8.95 , implying a very strong

coupling limit for this superconductor [37].

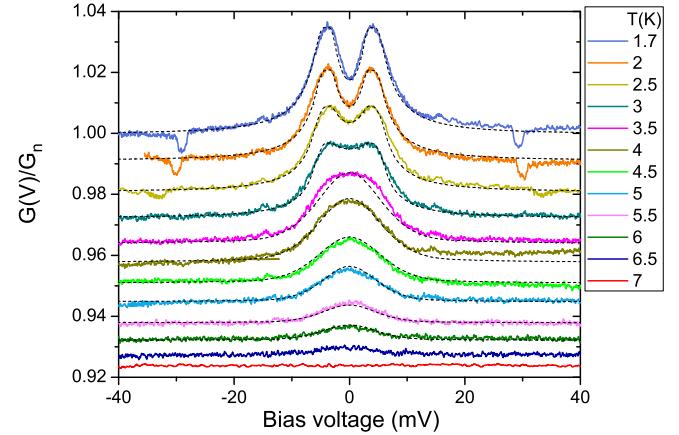


FIG. 6: (Color online) Experimental and theoretical normalized differential conductance as function of temperature of a point contact at different temperatures. The theoretical fit was performed with the BTK model (dotted lines). The resulting parameters for these data series was $\Delta = 3.6$ to 3.7 , and the Z parameter changes from 2.74 to 3.05 .

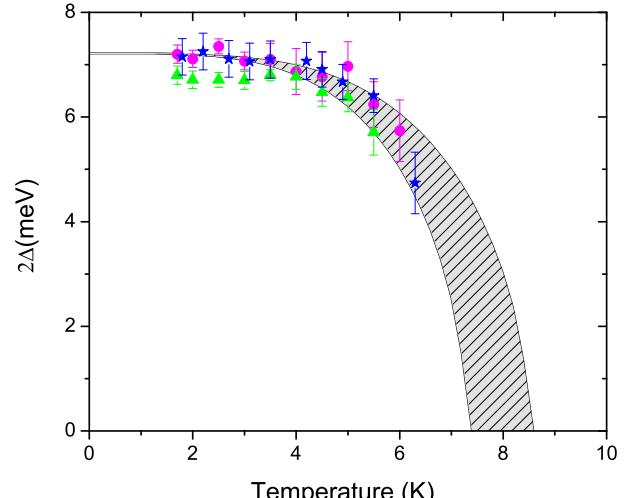


FIG. 7: (Color online) Evolution of the energy gap with temperature, pointed line represents BCS model, dots represent the variation of the size of the experimental energy gap for some point contacts.

Despite that unknown size of the mean free path of the $\text{Zr}_{0.97}\text{V}_{0.03}\text{B}_2$, we can say that the majority of the point contacts taken into account for this work were operating within the ballistic and diffuse regime. This observation was based in comparison between the experimental spectra and the obtained by the BTK model. In general, the

resistance values of the different point contacts used and measured at zero bias voltage varied from 30 - 50 Ω .

In addition to the determination of the energy gap, we also performed measurements at higher bias voltages beyond the feature associated with the superconducting gap, this is shown in Fig 4. to 6. Here is shown features related to the superconducting state (± 33 meV), as possible resonances of the energy gap. Those characteristics can not be simulated with the BTK model and already been observed by other workers in the field [3, 16, 35, 38, 39], the given explanations are controversial [35, 38, 40–43].

III. CONCLUSIONS

We have presented experimental results of the behavior of the energy gap in the $Zr_{0.97}V_{0.03}B_2$ superconducting

compound. Analysis of the experimental data using the BTK theoretical model give us values of the size of the energy gap which at low temperature was determined to be $2\Delta = 7.2$ meV, also we determined the value for the ratio $2\Delta(0)/K_B T_C \approx 8.95$ which suggests a superconductor in the strong coupling regime.

Acknowledgments

This work was partially supported by grants by DGAPA-UNAM project IN106014, CONACyT México. López-Romero thanks to CONACyT-México for a scholarship and DGAPA-UNAM, IN106014. We also thanks Joaquín Morales, Alberto López, R. Reyes, and F. Silvar for technical support and helium provisions.

- [1] Ivar Giaever, Phys. Rev, 5, 4, 1960.
- [2] Ivar Giaever and Karl Megerle, Phys. Rev. lett. 122, 4, 1961.
- [3] E. L. Wolf, Principles of electron tunneling spectroscopy, Oxford University Press, New York, 1989.
- [4] Yu.V. Sharvin, Sov. Phys. JETP 21, 655, 1965.
- [5] I. K. Yanson, Sov.JETP 39, 1974.
- [6] I. K. Yanson, I. O. Kulik, and A. G. Batrak, Journal of Low Temperature Physics, 42, 5, 1981.
- [7] I. K. Yanson, Y. N. Shalor, JETP, 44, 148, 1976.
- [8] S. K. Upadhyay, A. Palanisami, R. N. Louie, and R. A. Buhrman, Phys. Rev. Lett. 81, 15, 1998.
- [9] C. J. Muller, J. M. van Ruitenbeek, L. J. de Jongh, Physica C, 191, 485, 1992.
- [10] R. Escudero, F. Morales, Phys. Rev. 150, 715-719, 1994.
- [11] D. Daghero and R. S. Gonnelli, arXiv:0912.4858v1, 2009.
- [12] A. M. Duif, A. G. M. Jansen, and P. Wilder, J. Phys.: Condens. Matter. 1, 3157-3189, 1989.
- [13] A. G. M. Jansen, A. P. van Gelder and P. Wyder, J. Phys. C: Solid St. Phys. 13, 6073-118, 1980.
- [14] G. Wexler, Proc. Phys. Soc. London 89, 927-941, 1966.
- [15] G. E. Blonder, M. Tinkham, T. M. Klapwijk, Phys. Rev. B, 25, 7, 1982.
- [16] G. J. Strijkers, Y. Ji, F. Y. Yang, and C. L. Chien, Phys. Rev. B, 63, 104510, 2001.
- [17] Michael Tinkham, Introduction to superconductivity, second edition, McGraw Hill, Inc. 1996.
- [18] Terry. P. Orlando and Kevin A. Delin, Foundations of applied superconductivity, Addison- Wesley Publishing Company, 1990.
- [19] F. J. Kedves, S. Meszaros, K. Vad, G. Halasz, B. Keszei, and L. Mihaly, Solid State Commun, 63, 991-992, 1987.
- [20] Raymond A. Serway and Robert J. Beichner, Physics for scientists and engineers with modern physics, 9th edition, Thomson, 2013.
- [21] I. K. Yanson, YU. G. Naidyuk, O. E. Kvintitskaya, V. V. Fisun, N. L. Bobrov, P. N. Chubov, V. V. Ryabov, G. Behr, W. N. Kang, E.-M. Choi, H.-J. Kim, S.-I. Lee, T. Aizawa, S. Otani, and S.-L. Drechsler Modern Physics Letters B, 17, 10, 2003.
- [22] V. A. Gasparov, N. S. Sidorov, I. I. Zverkova, and M. P. Kulakov, Jetp Letters, 73, 10, 2001.
- [23] V. A. Gasparov, Jept Letters, 80, 5, 2004.
- [24] Soon-Gil Jung, Journal of applied physics 114, 133905, 2013.
- [25] S. T. Renosto, Phys. Rev. B 87, 174502, 2013.
- [26] J. Wang, Z.X. Shi, H. Lv, T. Tamegai, Physica C, 445-448, 462-465, 2006.
- [27] Branislav Nikolić and Philip B. Allen, arXiv:cond-mat/9811296v1 Nov 1998.
- [28] R. Escudero and F. Morales, Phys. Rev. B, 49, 21, 1994.
- [29] A. A. Sinchenko, Phys. Rev. B, 70, 7, 1999.
- [30] I.K.Yanson, et al., Modern Physics Lett. B, Vol. 17, No. 10, 11, 12 (2003).
- [31] J. G. Adler and J. E. Jackson, Rev. Sci. Instrum. 37, 1049, 1966.
- [32] Lucas Janson, et al.,arXiv:1110.6254v1 [physics.ed-ph], 2011.
- [33] H. Srikanth and A. K. Raychaudhuri, Physica C: Superconductivity, 190, 229-233, 1992.
- [34] W.K Park and L H Greene, J. Phys. Condens. Matter 21, 10, 2009.
- [35] Goutam Sheet, S. Mukhopadhyay, and P. Raychaudhuri, Phys. Rev. B, 69, 134507, 2004.
- [36] P. G. de Gennes, Boundary Effects in Superconductors, Review of modern physics, 36, 1, 1964.
- [37] P. Müller, A. V. Ustinov and V. V. Schmidt, The Physics of superconductors: Introduction to Fundamentals and Applications, Springer, Berlin, 1997.
- [38] L. Shan, et al., Phys. Rev. B, 68, 144510, 2003.
- [39] Y. DeWilde, et al., Phys. Rev. lett. 80, 1, 1998.
- [40] P. M. C. Rourke, et al.,Phys. Rev. Lett. PRL 94, 107005, 2005.
- [41] D. L. Bashlakov, et al., Supercond. Sci. Technol. 18, 10941099, 2005.
- [42] N. Hohn, et al.,Z. Phys. B Condensed Matter 69, 173-178, 1987.
- [43] I.K. Yanson, N.L. Bobrov, C.V. Tomy, D.McK. Paul, Physica C, 334, 3343, 2000.